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WILLIAM ASHBROOK KELLERMAN.

By J. T. WILLARD, Manhattan.

WILLIAM ASHBROOK KELLERMAN was born at Ashville, Ohio, May 1, 1850. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1874. In July, 1876, he was married to Stella V. Dennis, who, because of her bright mind and thorough interest in science, was companion and genuine helpmeet throughout the remainder of his life. He taught five years in the State Normal School, at Oshkosh, Wis., then spent two years studying in Europe, and received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the Polytechnic Institute at Zurich. Upon his return to the United States he was elected professor of botany in the State College of Kentucky, but later accepted a similar position in the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he remained seven years. In 1891 he became professor of botany in the Ohio State University, a position which he filled the remainder of his life.

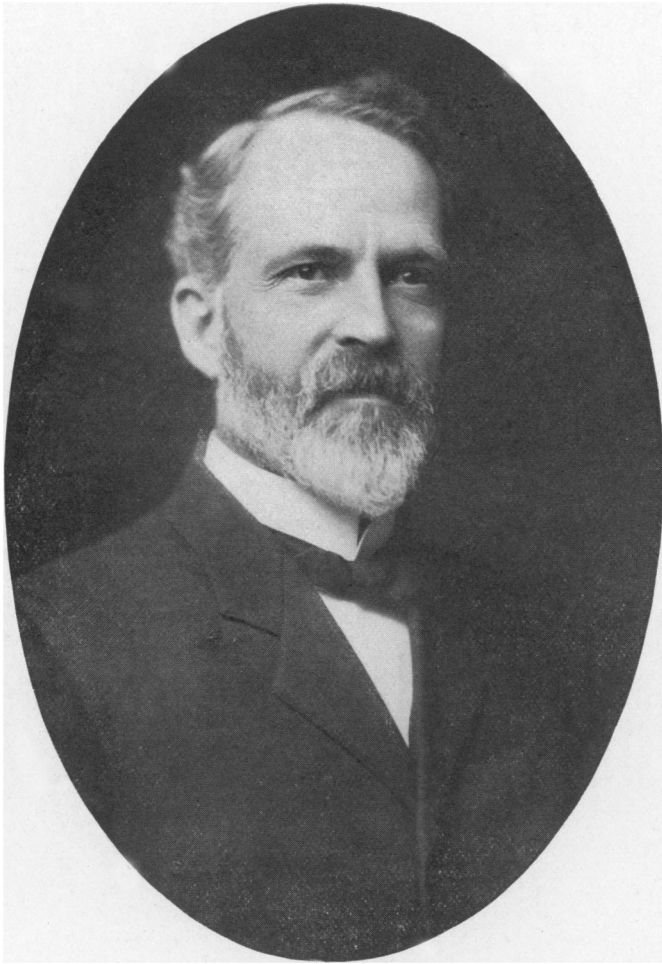
Doctor Kellerman was elected to membership in the Academy of Science soon after he entered the state, and, being in the very prime of life, was most active in his scientific labors. In fact, throughout his life he was an indefatigable worker and voluminous writer. A list of his publications appears in the *Journal of Mycology* for April, 1908, and fills nearly eleven pages. During his residence in Kansas he made several contributions to the *Transactions of the Academy of Science*, but these were but a small fraction, much appearing in the bulletins of the *Agricultural Experiment Station*, publications of the *State Board of Agriculture*, and various scientific journals. With Mrs. Kellerman he prepared an artificial key, "The Kansas Forest Trees Identified by Leaves and Fruit." The same authors also published "Analytical Flora of Kansas." In 1889 he published in the *Academy Proceedings* an "Artificial Key to the Kansas Grasses." Professor Kellerman's work at the *Agricultural College* was largely upon smuts and other fungi affecting farm crops. The results of these investigations were published in bulletins Nos. 5, 8, 12, 15, 21, 22 and 23. He also directed investigations on the results of crossing corn, which were published in bulletins Nos. 17 and 27. His work was not limited to what might be called purely scientific investigations, but included elaborate experiments touching the prevention of smut in oats and other cereals by chemical and other treatment. After his

return to Ohio his publications were, if anything, even more voluminous.

In January, 1885, he founded the *Journal of Mycology*, in collaboration with J. B. Ellis and E. M. Everhart. Doctor Kellerman initiated the enterprise and was responsible for it. After publishing it four years it was transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture and, later, discontinued; but in 1902 Doctor Kellerman revived it and carried the entire responsibility for the journal the remainder of his life. Doctor Kellerman was a specialist in mycology, and most of his contributions to science while a resident of this state referred to fungi in one way or another. He was the author of a text-book, "*The Elements of Botany*," 1883, and "*Text-Book of Elementary Botany Including a Spring Flora*," 1898.

In the later years of life he became greatly interested in the flora of Guatemala and made four trips to that country. He set out upon the last December 17, 1907, and had a very successful campaign collecting, and was nearly ready to return when he was seized by the fever that carried him off. He was buried at Zapaca in the country he loved.

Professor Kellerman had a most magnetic personality, and probably not one teacher in a hundred possesses the power to rouse the interest and enthusiasm of his students as he did. This was not by any artificial effort, but because of the overflowing of his own enthusiasm together with a rare gift of presentation. In his general scientific and philosophical views he was pronounced and in the ranks of the most advanced. He was fearless and outspoken in expressing and maintaining his views. In his character and ideals of conduct he was upon a plane that was impregnable to criticism. He was an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact, and his death was a loss to botanists the world over, and an irreparable one to his friends.



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